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————— *Comparative cost of municipal services.* 1559. (London: London County Council. 1913. 6d.)

There are two diagrams showing (a) net cost, and (b) cost falling on rates of municipal services per capita in towns above 100,000 population.

————— *Receipts and expenditures of ordinary revenue.* Special publications, 19. (Boston: Statistics Dept. 1913. Pp. 170.)

————— *Returns relating to the rates of import duties levied upon articles imported into the British self-governing dominions, crown colonies, possessions and protectorates, so far as notified to the Board of Trade in October, 1912.* Cd. 6476. (London: Wyman. 1912. 3s. 3d.)

————— *State and local taxation; sixth annual conference, under the auspices of the National Tax Association, held at Des Moines, Iowa, September 3 to 5, 1912; addresses and proceedings.* (Madison, Wis.: National Tax Assoc. 1913. Pp. 13, 558. \$3.)

————— *Treasury system of the United States.* (New York: Banking Law Journ. 1913. \$2.)

————— *Le concours pour l'emploi de contrôleur adjoint des douanes.* (Paris: Berger-Levrault. 1913. Pp. 44. 0.75 fr.)

Population and Migration

The Immigrant Invasion. By FRANK JULIAN WARNE. (New York: Dodd, Mead and Company. 1913. Pp. 336. \$2.50.)

The New Immigration. A Study of the Industrial and Social Life of Southeastern Europeans in America. By PETER ROBERTS. (New York: The Macmillan Company. 1912. Pp. xix, 386. \$1.60.)

The Immigrant. An Asset and a Liability. By FREDERIC J. HASKIN. (New York: Fleming H. Revell Company. 1913. Pp. 251. \$1.25.)

In *The Immigrant Invasion* Dr. Warne has given us a suggestive study of the economic aspects of immigration that is both a history of the past and a warning for the future. The warning is familiar to us—namely, that unrestricted immigration is a menace to our civilization, through its effect upon wages and the standard of living; and Dr. Warne urges that our gates should be guarded against these singly, silently, and peacefully entering hosts as strictly as the gates of Rome against any horde of Gauls or Goths.

The facts upon which such warnings are based, however, are not usually so freely offered. So the especial interest and value

of Dr. Warne's book lies in the detailed exposition he has given of the economic history of immigration, not simply as an isolated current, but in its relation to the general economic development of the country. He shows the earlier streams of immigration directed and diverted in connection with the agricultural development of the West through free labor, of the South through slave labor. He then shows us the change from agricultural to industrial demand in the eighties, in relation to the change in racial composition of immigration then beginning, and the unfavorable social conditions coming to public attention together with that change.

Which is cause and which is effect? Most advocates of restriction consider the change in racial character a leading cause of social and industrial degradation. The opposite point of view—that the industrial system itself is the determining factor in economic and social stratification, grinding out a definite proportion of underpaid, unskilled workers, fixed according to the special processes of the industry concerned, regardless of the human material poured into its hopper—has been ably defended by Dr. Hourwich in *Immigration and Labor* (see REVIEW, vol. III, p. 422).

Dr. Warne sees an interaction of forces, and while he advocates shutting out the immigrant, as, perhaps, the disturbing element most easily controlled, he does a great service in emphasizing the power of the forces at work in the industrial system. The real objection to immigration, he says, does not lie in the fact that we are now getting Slavs and Italians instead of Irish and Germans—it is more than likely that the present evils would exist if the Slavs and Italians had come fifty years ago, and the English and Germans today—but in the changed conditions that have come about in the country itself, which dominate and control the tendencies that immigration manifests.

From the economic and impersonal side of immigration, we pass to the picturesque and personal in Dr. Roberts's *The New Immigration*. This book does not pretend to be a scientific treatise. It is rather a series of entertaining pictures of the immigrant as an individual, with his own peculiar characteristics and aspirations. He is shown to us in his own land, just starting out, then at the gate of the new world, then at his work, in his home, and in social relations. As a record of first-hand acquaintance with the immigrant, gained in a busy life of work with and for

him, these pictures are of great value in helping us to see the immigrant as a human being, as well as a "problem," and in helping us to feel, whatever we may think and do about restriction, that we have an important and fascinating work before us, in bringing these fellow-creatures who are now among us with all their varied needs and capacities for development and for service, into wholesome and harmonious relations with the social whole.

The Immigrant is a collection in book form of a series of syndicated news letters, and as such, is entirely popular in treatment. A large part of the book consists in brief summaries of the various reports of the Immigration Commission. The remainder offers such bits of history and observation as an active newspaper man is wont to put together for the entertainment and instruction of the general reader.

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The Malthusian Limit. By EDWARD ISAACSON. (London: Methuen and Company. 1912. Pp. xvii, 215. 3s. 6d.) Also published as *The New Morality. An Interpretation of Present Social and Economic Forces and Tendencies.* (New York: Moffat, Yard and Company. 1913. Pp. xv, 203. \$1.25.)

There can be no reasonable doubt that more attention should be given by English and American writers to the theory of a proper balance between population and resources—such a balance as in the long run, under tolerably settled and static conditions, would secure the finest unfolding of human capabilities and capacity for happiness in the population at large. A really great book might be written on the Malthusian limit, but Mr. Isaacson, failing to sense the great difficulty and intricacy of the problem, gives us merely a highly simplified and artificial mass of utopian speculation. The book before us is consequently a disappointment. Aside from his refusal to let existing static conceptions of morality and social organization stand in the way of his speculation, the author is commendable chiefly because he does see the inevitability of the population problem. His rejection of both socialism and individualism for a two class system—a fecund class in the country and a "surplus" class in (literally) childless cities, is mildly interesting, but insignificant. The serious reader may safely conclude that the book, while not without